

the next day. Tan Pai felt that it would be too late for her son to wait, so she decided to find a cure herself.

Tan Pai learned the techniques of massage and herbal (the Chamorro) medicine from her mother, Josefa Perez Cruz, and from her husband's grandmother, Vicenta Quidachay Quenga.

Mrs. Vicenta Quidachay Quenga had learned the practices of a Suruhana herself firsthand from her mother. Mrs. Quenga was a gifted teacher who divulged the recipes to Tan Pai. There were many known Suruhanas at that time of Tan Pai's youth, but Tan Pai did not pay close attention to their practices and gifts until the incident befell her son and her strong interest in the tradition took root.

Raised in the Chamorro and Catholic traditions, Tan Pai is strong in her faith and believes that God has granted her a special gift, the power to cure, and that she should use this gift to help others in need. Since the age of 30, Tan Pai's specialty as Suruhana was in treatment of those illnesses which were considered ailments of children (chetnot famagu'on) and she has cured (Guiya uma amte) children of many illnesses which were traditionally treated by a Suruhana, and those of which modern medicine has no remedy. She uses massage, making medicines (using "lommock"), massage with applications of medicine, and massage with consumption of medicine.

Tan Pai was one of the Suruhanas mentioned in a manuscript, entitled, "I Che'E'Cho Suruhana Yan Suruhanu (The Use of Traditional Medicine and Healers on Guam)." It was written, for review only, by three students working on a documentary at the University of Guam. The manuscript represents work over 10 years of research which began in 1981 as a student project. This project has evolved to include indigenous participation in cultural preservation and education, and has become a scholarly and scientific endeavor for the benefit of our island community.

Tan Pai has been featured as one of "The Last of the Suruhanas" in the Guahan Magazine and has received, on various occasions, local exposure from KUAM news and Guam Cable Television for her traditional Suruhana methods.

On behalf of a grateful island community, I join her children, Abeline, Bertha, Adelbert, Galo, Joseph, and Franklin, her family and friends, and all of the people of Guam, in extending a heartfelt "Dangkulo na Si Yu'os Ma'ase" to Mrs. Josefa Cruz Certeza for all of the good work she has done for our people, and for her continued selfless service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD STONES

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to bring to the attention of the Members of the House a recent tribute to Harold Stones, of Topeka, KS, that was published in the Topeka Capital-Journal.

The longtime former executive director of the Kansas Bankers Association, since retiring from that position in 1997, Harold Stones has

served as special projects director for Kansas Senator PAT ROBERTS. As the Capital-Journal article details, at the age of 75, Harold continues to work diligently in the service of his fellow Kansans, working on economic development issues and serving as a liaison with Kansas military families.

I commend Harold Stones to my colleagues and encourage all to take his example to heart!

[From the Capital-Journal, Nov. 28, 2006]

STILL A "POLITICAL JUNKIE"

(By Jan Biles)

Harold Stones retired as executive vice president of the Kansas Bankers Association in 1997 after 30 years of service. But instead of taking it easy, he embarked on a second career—Kansas special projects director for Sen. Pat Roberts.

Stones, 75, of Topeka, said he had known Roberts for several years before the senator asked him to join his staff to work in the areas of economic development and military affairs.

"I will do this job as long as he wants me to," he said.

Stones grew up in a Smith County farming family who taught him the importance of voting and never shied away from politics.

"My great-grandfather was a probate judge. My grandfather was a county treasurer, and my dad was a township committeeman," he said.

After attending Fort Hays State University for a year, Stones taught in a county school for a year before joining the U.S. Air Force. When his four-year stint was over, he returned to Fort Hays State University, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees. He was hired by the university to teach speech and coach the debate team and then became director of alumni affairs and student placement.

About a decade later, in 1967, he joined the Kansas Bankers Association. When he celebrated his 25th year there, the association set up a scholarship fund in his name at Fort Hays State University. Each year, four students are awarded scholarships.

"It's a general scholarship for a child of someone who works at a Kansas bank," he said.

Stones' experience at the bankers association gave him the opportunity to learn more about the ups and downs of the Kansas economy. The 1980s were particularly hard on the state's farming, energy and banking businesses.

"Every time a farmer went (under), an ag bank went with it," he said.

Stones tapped into that experience when Roberts tapped him for a staff position. He traveled throughout Kansas to meet with local chambers of commerce and economic development groups. He now is advising Roberts on how to build a high-tech job base in the state.

When the Iraq war started, Roberts asked Stones to act as the senator's liaison with Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth and McConnell Air Force Base. He has attended dozens of deployment and welcome-home ceremonies at the military bases, as well as memorial and funeral services.

"Senator Roberts writes a letter to each family (who has lost a loved one in the war) and I hand deliver the letter and talk to them," he said.

One of the highlights of his years with the senator was traveling to Bosnia in October 1997 as a volunteer to assist in organizing a multi-ethnic, democratic Bosnia Bankers Association.

"It was a slow process, but 18 to 24 months later Bosnia established a Bosnia bankers group," he said.

Stones said he exercises on a regular basis at a local fitness center and continues to be a "political junkie"—something that would please his office-holding ancestors.

Above all, he is optimistic about where the country and state are going.

"The past is gone," he said. "Our best days are yet to come."

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B. GOULD

IV

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the words of William B. Gould IV, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and professor emeritus at Stanford University Law School. He recently wrote an article advocating changes to the National Labor Relations Act which merits inclusion in our Nation's RECORD. The following article was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on November 21, 2006, and was titled *Why Labor Law Is Not Working*.

America's labor law system and much of the workplace environment surrounding it are dysfunctional. But proposals about reforming the National Labor Relations Act, initially enacted as a "Bill of Rights" for workers to join unions and bargain collectively, have been bandied about without action for at least four decades. Most Americans who care about good labor-management relations have seen this movie before. Yet the Sept. 30 decision by the National Labor Relations Board that excludes many hospital charge nurses from labor law coverage as supervisors and its potential for doing the same to other professionals as well as skilled workers, is part of a new dimension to the story's plot.

For more than a half century, each new president's appointees have made the pendulum shift. But the changes, as most recently illustrated by the charge nurse decisions, take it up more than a notch; prominent management labor law firms are quickly providing Web postings about how to change the duties of employees so that they qualify for statutory exclusion. Well before this decision, the appointees of President Bush busily reinterpreted the law so as to deny many workers the opportunity for representation at the workplace.

For example, graduate teaching assistants at private universities, who function as both students and employees, were written out of the law two years ago. Prohibitions against fraternization amongst employees during non-working hours, a major avenue for self-organization, were viewed as lawful. The same applied to employer and NLRB denial of union protests in shopping malls. The collective-bargaining process was impaired by virtue of NLRB rulings that employers did not have an obligation to open their books to unions, contrary to Supreme Court mandate when the employer claims an inability to pay.

True, the law is a secondary factor in the precipitous decline in union membership to less than 13 percent of the workforce and to 7.8 percent in the private sector. Other factors—globalization, deregulation in transportation, vulnerable contingent and part-time employees, including illegal immigrants—are more significant as an explanation for labor's near-demise than the law's many weaknesses.

However, for the past 35 years, the inability of the law to provide an expeditious resolution to worker and employer complaints—